SAS

NC Task Force for Racial Equity in Criminal Justice

Heather Cox
Strategic Account Executive
NC Account Team

Eric Hunley
Director
Customer Advisory

Steve Shirley
Director
Public Safety

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Introduction

SAS in North Carolina

SAS Justice and Public Safety

Procedural Justice

- Approach and Focus Areas

Relevant Projects

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SAS Overview

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Transforming a world of **data** into a world of **intelligence**.

Analytics For Everyone. Everywhere.

CORE PRINCIPLES

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SAS in North Carolina

Public Sector

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Current SAS Footprint

Enterprise License Agreement

- NC Dept. Of Health & Human Services
- NC Dept. of Commerce
- NC Dept. of Environmental Quality
- NC Dept. of Information Technology
- NC Dept. of Public Safety
- NC Education Lottery

GDAC Hosted

- CJLEADS
- NC ISAAC
- Controlled Substances Reporting System
- NC HealthConnex
- NC Child Welfare ASSIST

Other Hosted

- Transportation Analytics Center
- Revenue and Expenditure Analysis,
- DMV License & Theft, Map Act Tool, Bridge Analytics

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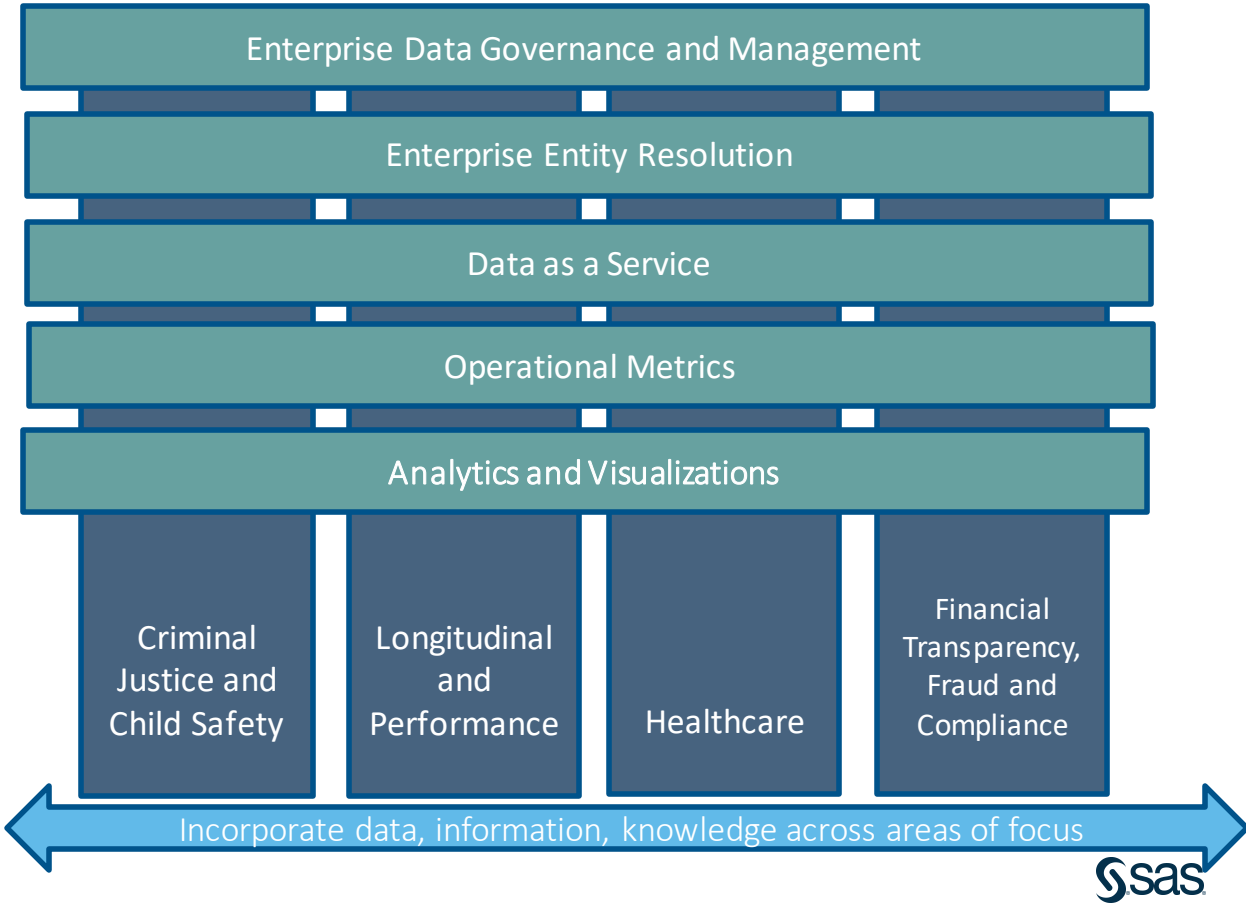
Enabling Legislation

- Government Data Analytics Center – N.C.G.S. 143B-1385
- Health Information Exchange Authority – N.C.G.S. Chapter 90-414
- Educational Longitudinal Data System – N.C. G.S. Chapter 116E

GDAC Focus Areas



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SAS Justice & Public Safety

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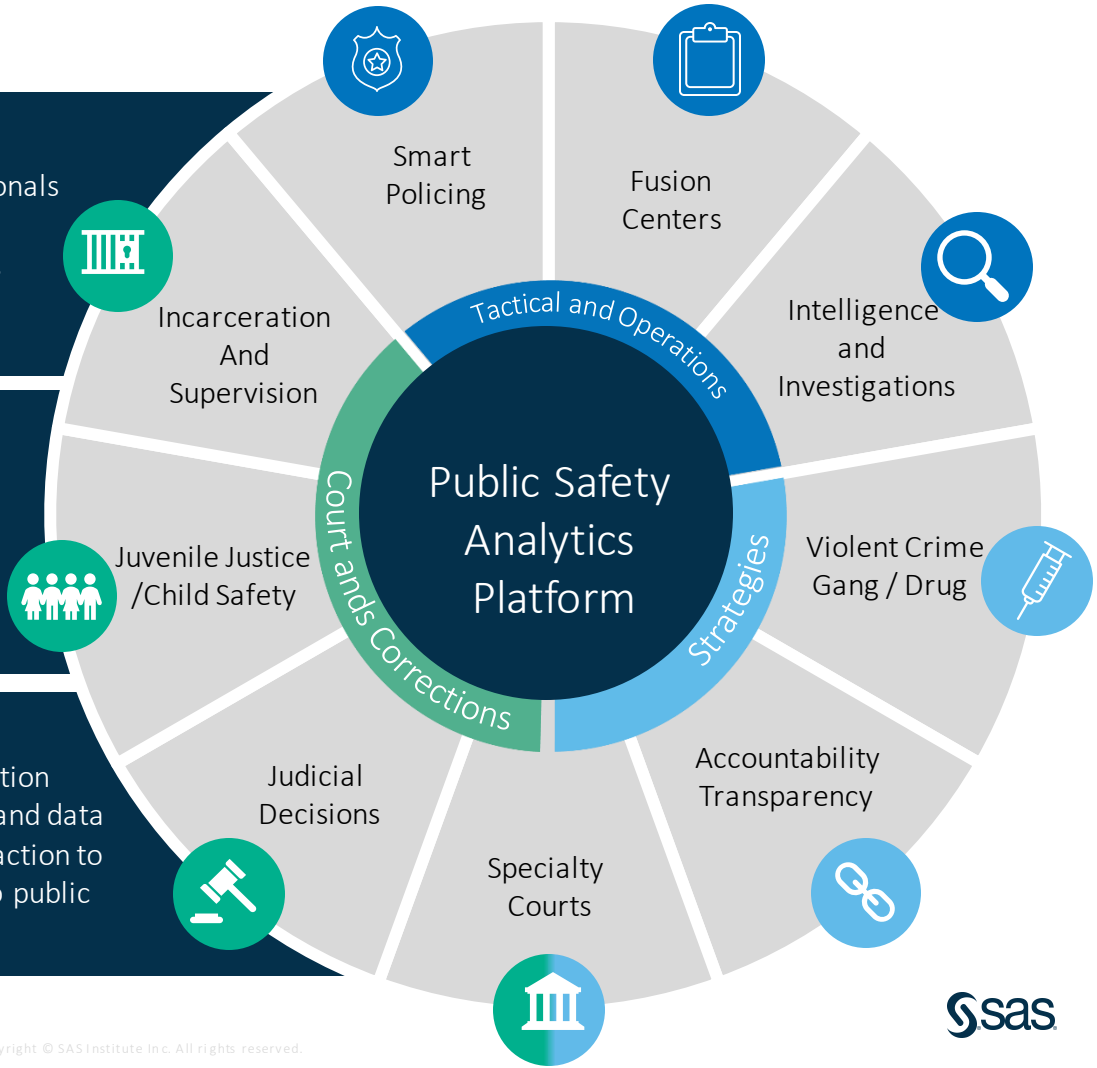
What is it?
An analytic platform for criminal justice professionals that delivers immediate insight into critical areas related to law enforcement, justice, corrections drive both tactical and public policy decisions and improve outcomes

Who needs it?
Policymakers, court officials, law enforcement, prison, community corrections, juvenile justice,

What are the benefits?
Strengthen multi-agency coordination and utilization of key data resources, improves risk assessment and data driven decisions, and enables real-time, tactical action to respond effectively to the most serious threats to public safety.



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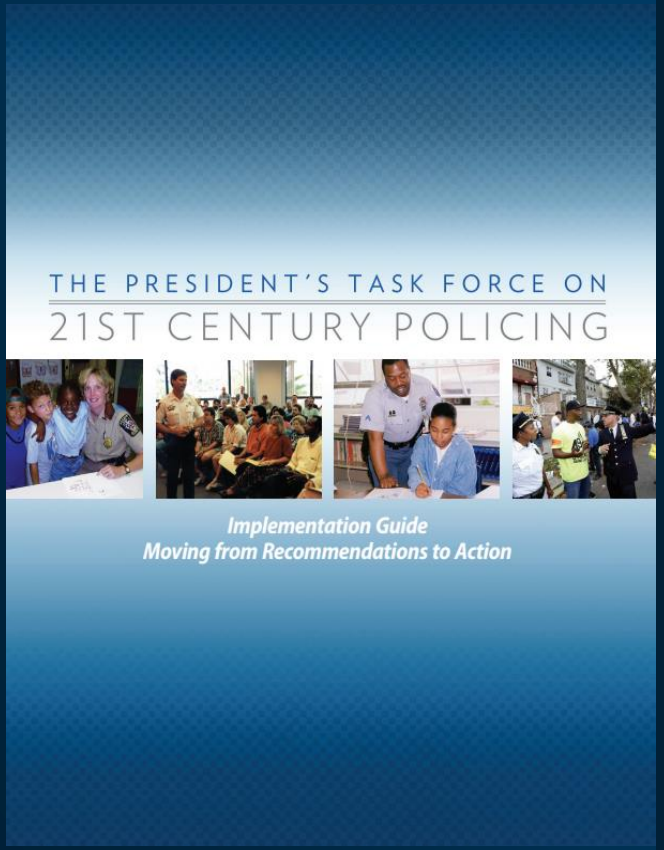

SAS Approach

- Building Trust & Legitimacy
- Policy & Oversight
- Technology & Social Media
- Community Policing & Crime Reduction
- Training & Education
- Officer Safety & Wellness

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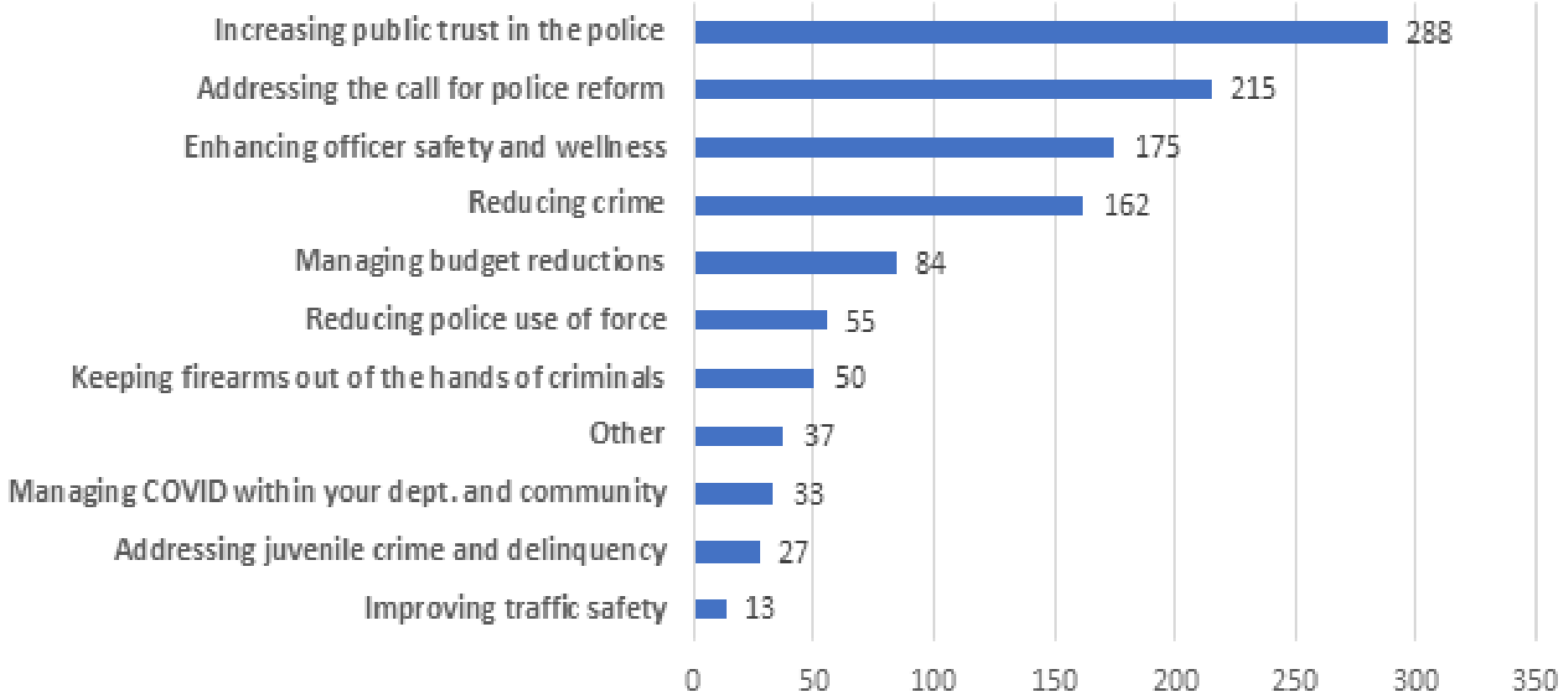
Most Important Issues for 2021 and Beyond

n = 378



Focus Areas

Agency and Inter-governmental Data Collection, Sharing and Advanced Analysis

- Inter-governmental data sharing and analysis
- Transparency
- Workforce risk detection and supervisory tier support
  - Performance and behavior
  - Wellness and resilience
- Equitable allocation of public services

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Focus Areas

Use Case Examples

- Accountability and Transparency
  - Analysis of data representing police interactions with the community
  - Assess risk and wellness through the examining performance and behavioral data
  - Produce insights at agency, unit and individual level
- Use of Force Reporting and Analysis
  - Public reporting at agency, state-level
- Disparity in services and housing Opportunities

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Accountability & Transparency

Measuring Risk, Performance and Behavior

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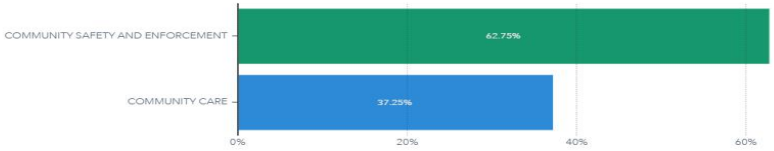
Minimize adverse incidents through officer wellness to increase safety, legitimacy, and trust in the community

Agency Performance Measures

Use of Force Rate
0.1%

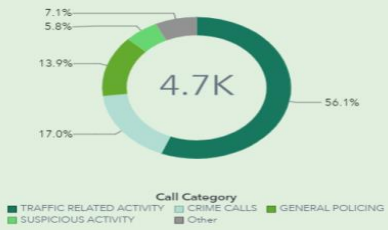
Uses of Force
107

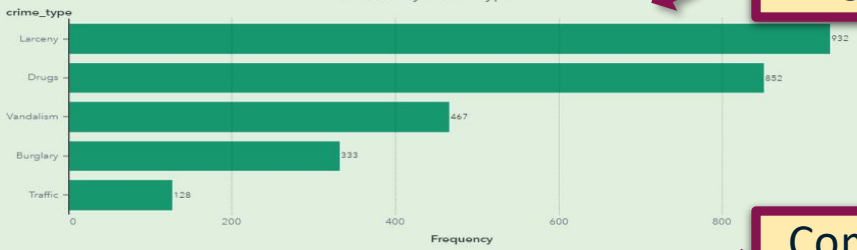
Officer Calls
99K



Please *Click Here* for more information about this dashboard

Enforcement and Safety Activities





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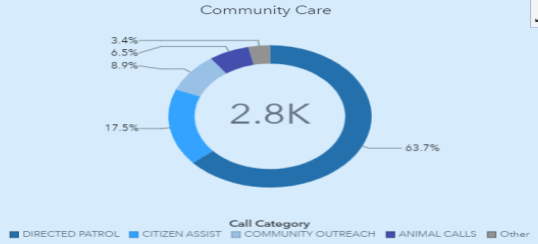
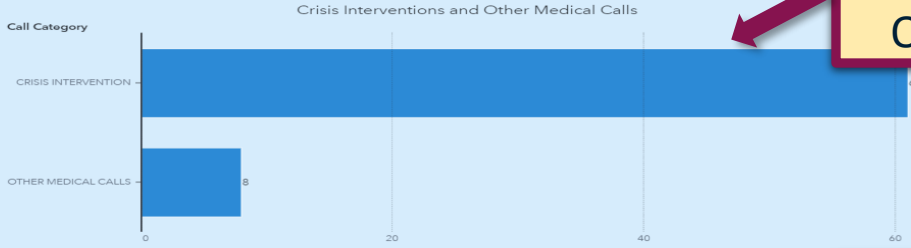
Citations

597

Community Care and Outreach Activities

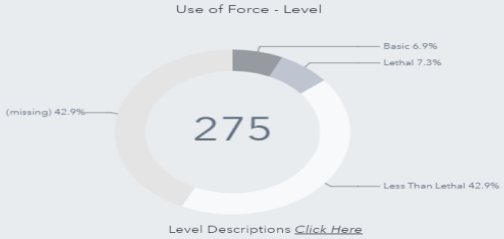


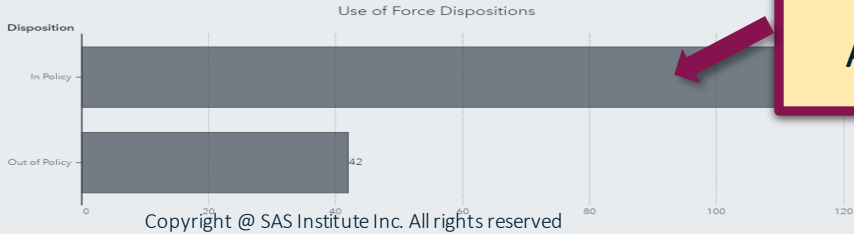


Community Outreach

249

Adverse Incidents





Officer Involved Vehicle Crashes

5

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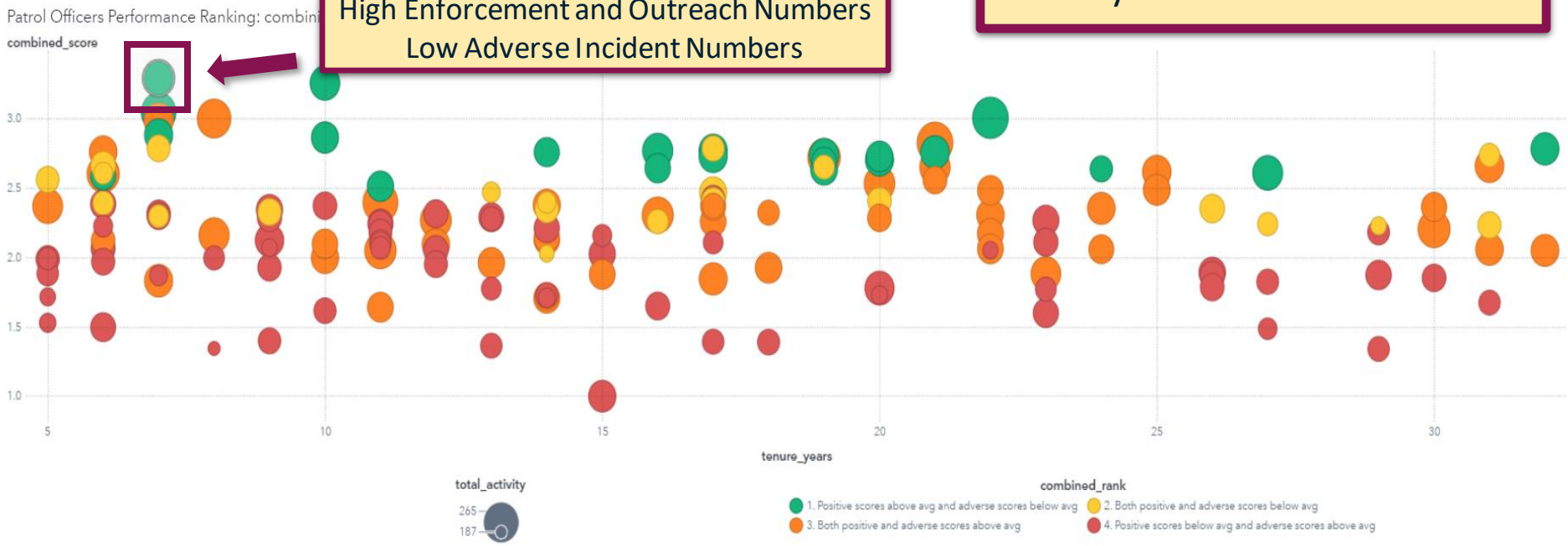
Officers Performance Dashboard

Analysis of Entire Command

High Enforcement and Outreach Numbers
Low Adverse Incident Numbers



tenure_years	combined_score ▾	total_activity	combined_rank	Officer Name	division
7	3.29	234	1. Positive scores above avg and adverse scores below avg	Officer Margaret Kiefer	Field
10	3.26	238	1. Positive scores above avg and adverse scores below avg	Officer Joesph Morisette	Field
7	3.05	259	1. Positive scores above avg and adverse scores below avg	Officer Joseph Vazquez	Field
22	3.01	265	1. Positive scores above avg and adverse scores below avg	Officer Eva Caplan	Field
8	3.00	255	3. Both positive and adverse scores above avg	Officer Ronnie Brown	Field

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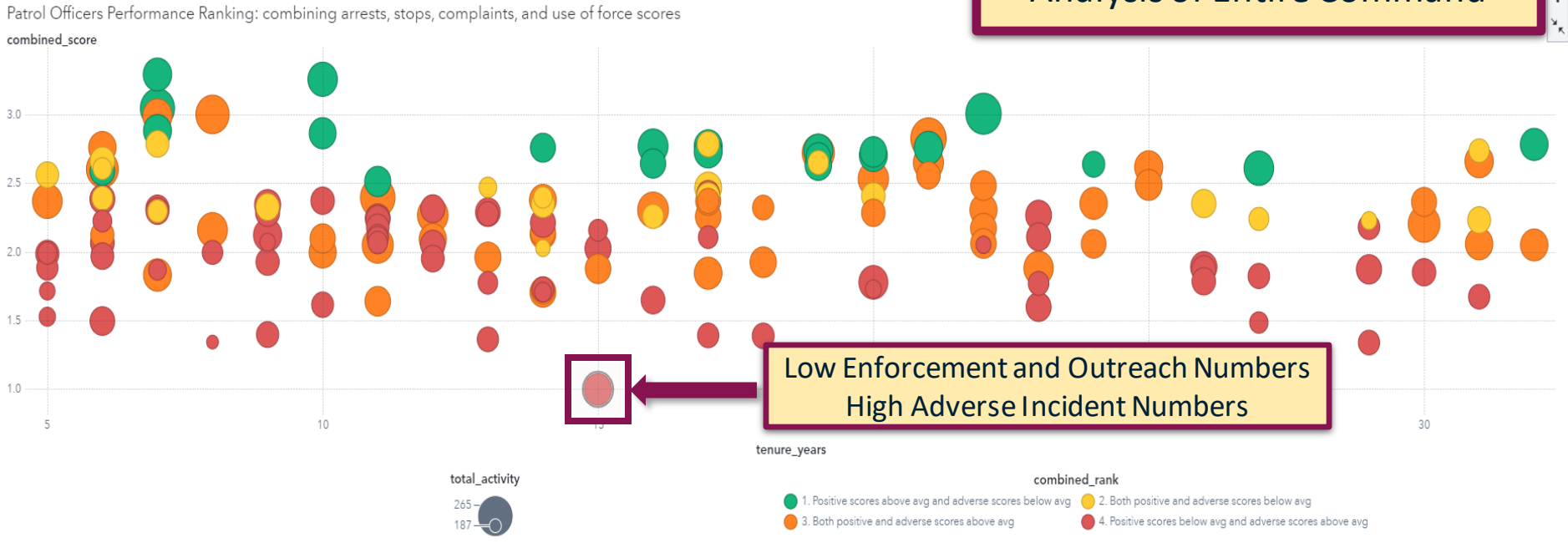
Officers Performance Dashboard

Analysis of Entire Command



tenure_years	combined_score ▲	total_activity	combined_rank	Officer Name	division
15	1.00	229	4. Positive scores below avg and adverse scores above avg	Officer Hattie Whitsel	Field
29	1.34	209	4. Positive scores below avg and adverse scores above avg	Officer Clarence Scott	Field
8	1.35	187	4. Positive scores below avg and adverse scores above avg	Officer Raymond Tiller	Field
13	1.37	209	4. Positive scores below avg and adverse scores above avg	Officer Nathan Greene	Field
18	1.39	211	4. Positive scores below avg and adverse scores above avg	Officer Ronald Reneau	Field

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Unit Comparison

Frontline Supervisors

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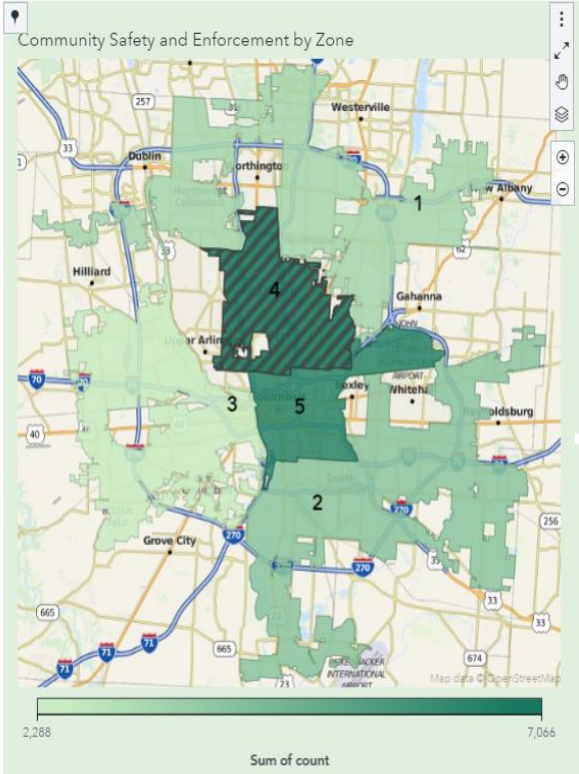
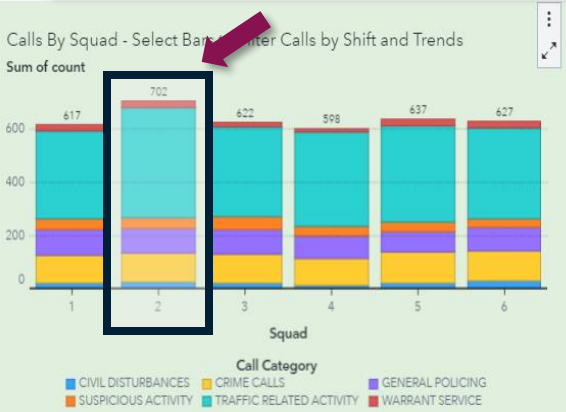
Squad Comparison

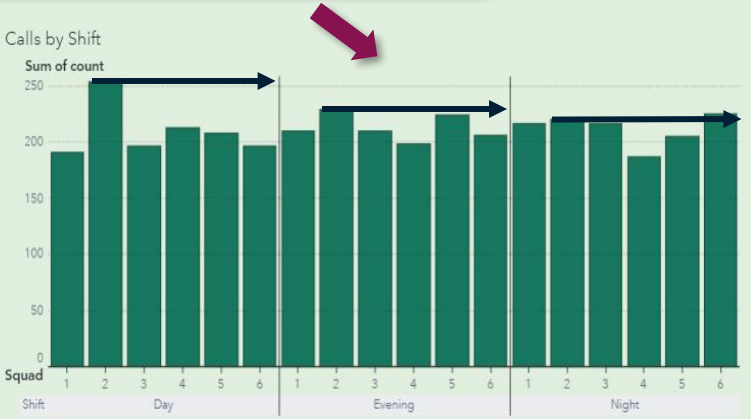
Look Back in Months

Squad Overview

Unit 2 – Consistently Top Enforcement Numbers







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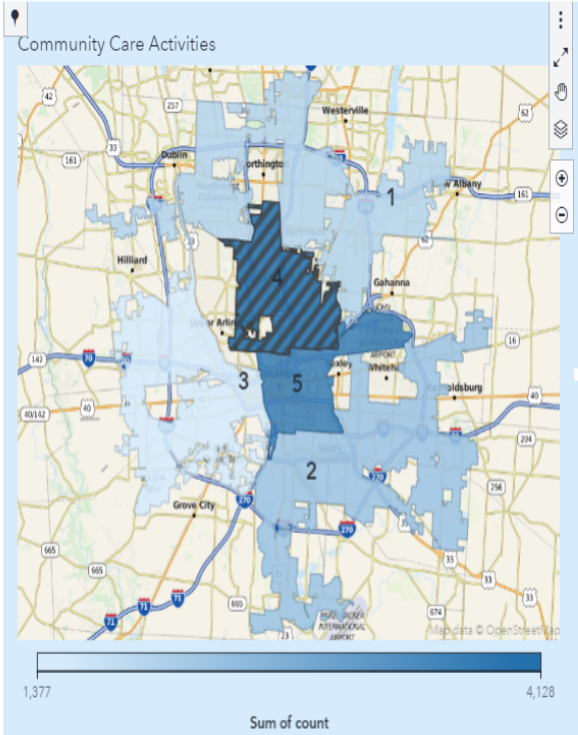
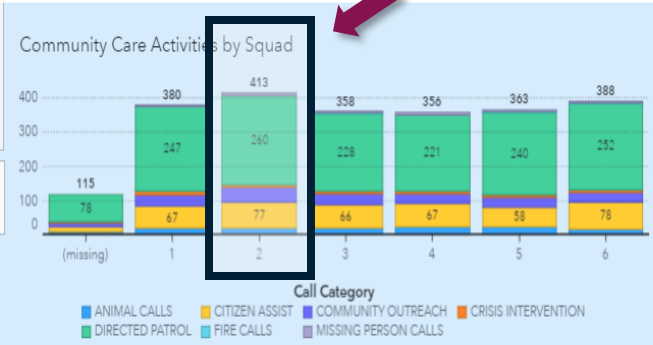
Unit 2 – Consistently High Outreach Numbers

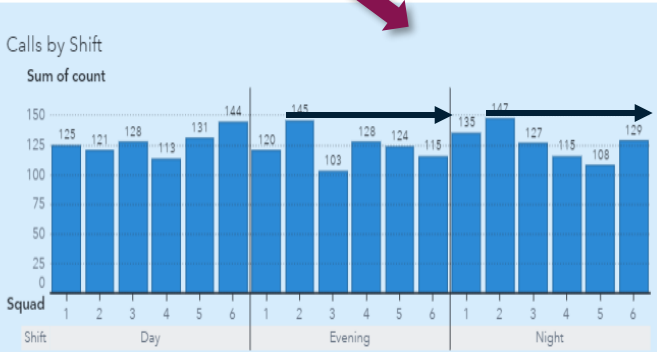
Squad Comparison

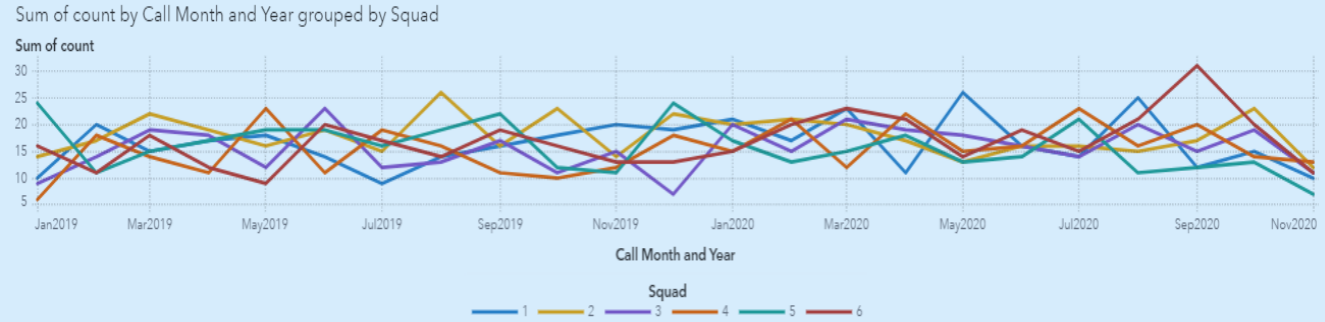
Look Back in Months

Squad Overview









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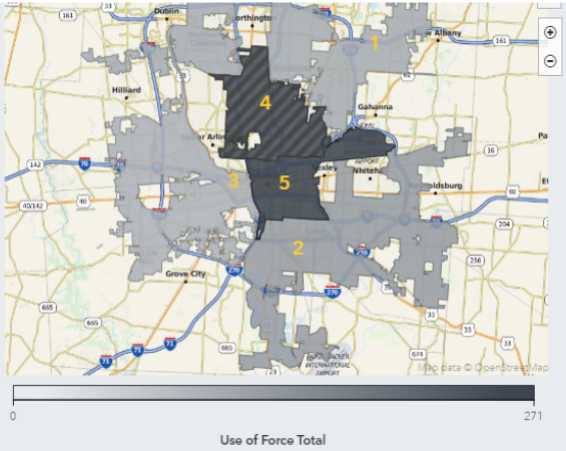
Squad Comparison

Look Back in Months

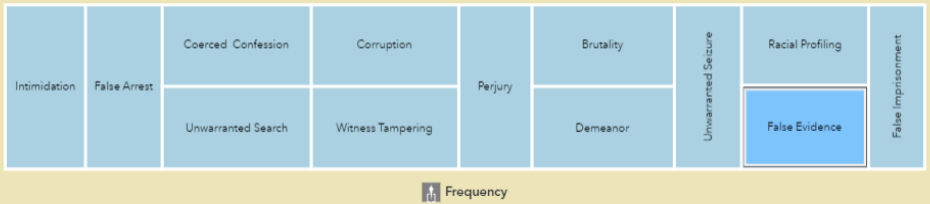
Squad Overview

Unit 2 – Frequent In-Policy UoF

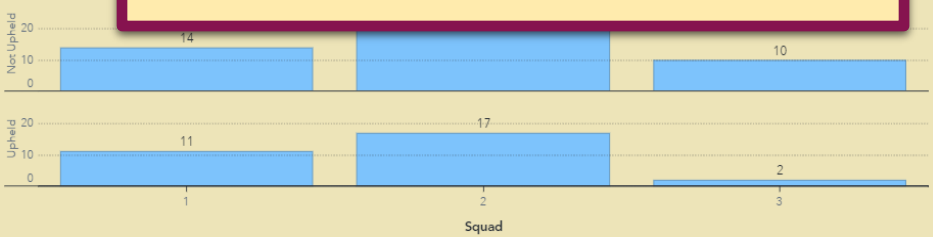


Unit 2 – No Lethal UoF

Complaints On Officers by Type



Complaints by



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Officer Comparison

Frontline Supervisor

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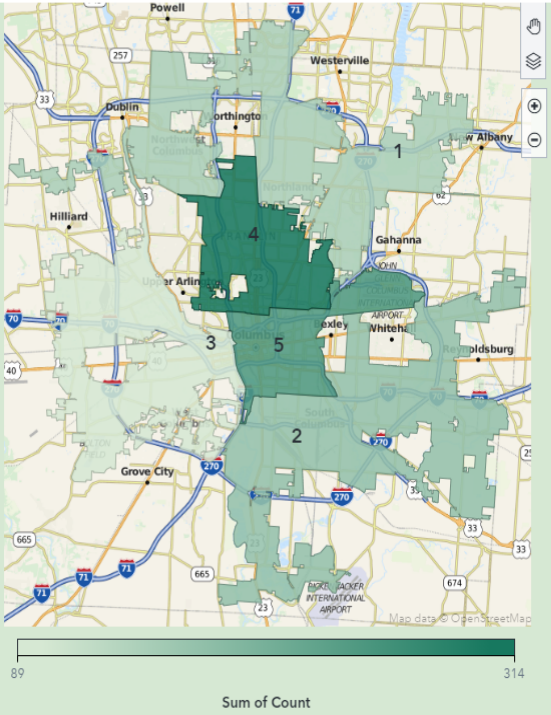
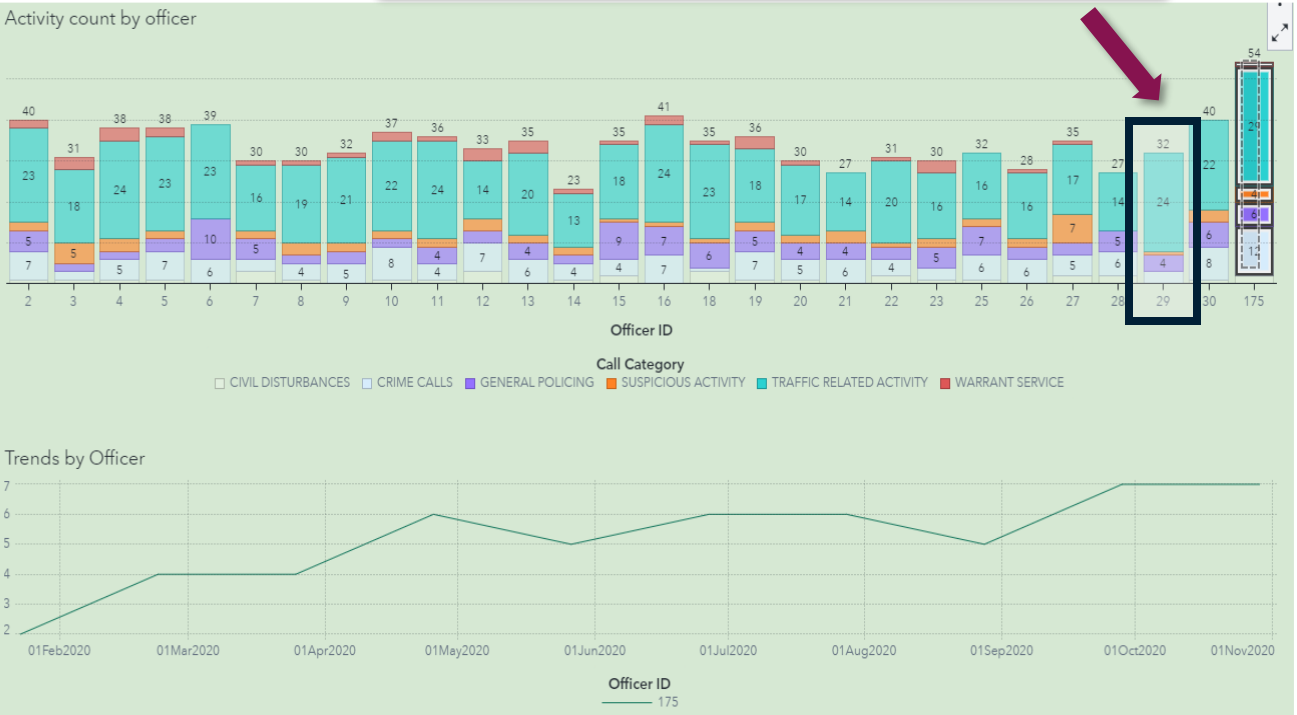
Look Back in Months

Supervisor View | Officer View

Officer 29 – Limited Diversity in Enforcement Activities

Looking back 12 months from 03Feb2020 to 28Jan2021 for Squad 1





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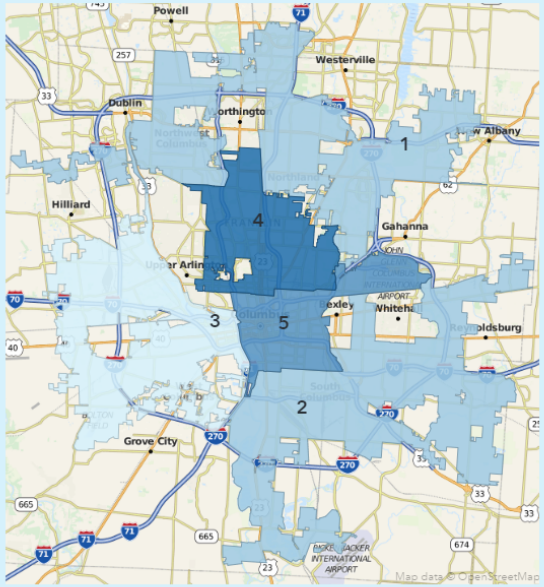
Officer 29 – Low Outreach Numbers

Look Back in Months

Supervisor View | Officer View

Looking back 12 months from 03Feb2020 to 28Jan2021 for Squad 1

Community Care by Zone

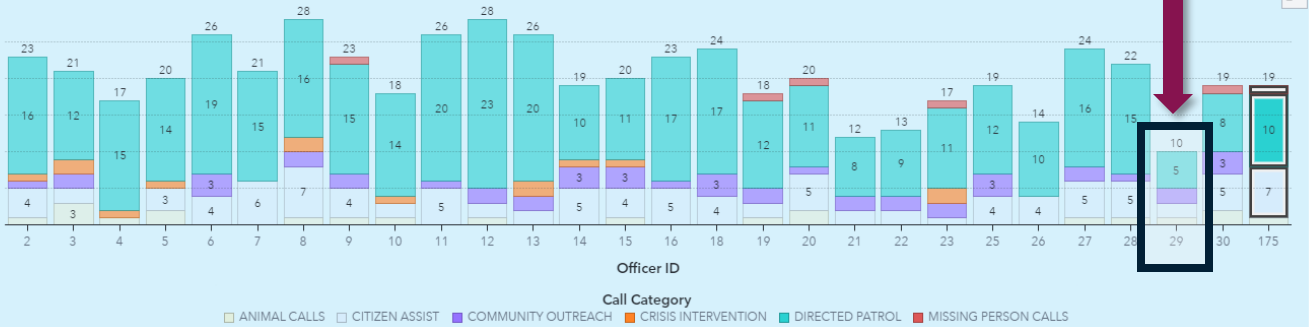


50 — 190

Sum of Count

All community care activity | Community care by shift

Activity count by officer by shift



Call Category

ANIMAL CALLS | CITIZEN ASSIST | COMMUNITY OUTREACH | CRISIS INTERVENTION | DIRECTED PATROL | MISSING PERSON CALLS

Trends by Officer

Officer ID

175

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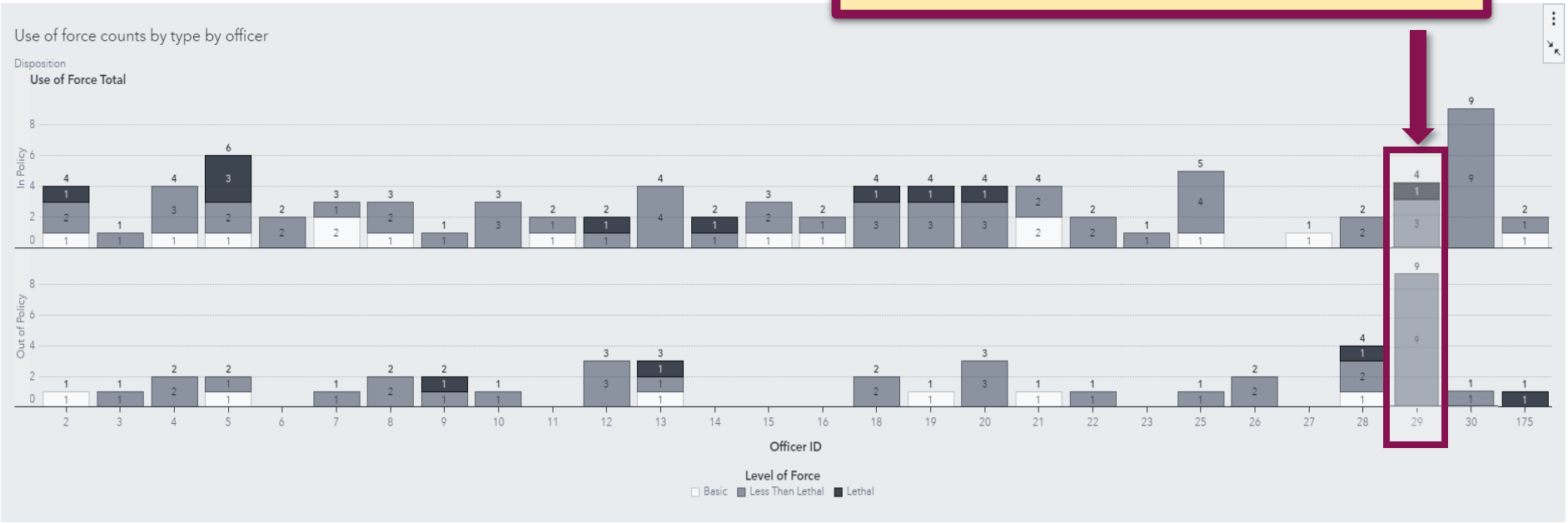
Officer Comparison

Look Back in Months

Officer 29 – Highest Out-of-Policy UoF



Officer ID	Use of Force Total ▾	Level of Force	Disposition
29	9	Less Than Lethal	Out of Policy
13	4	Less Than Lethal	In Policy
25	4	Less Than Lethal	In Policy
4	3	Less Than Lethal	In Policy
5	3	Lethal	In Policy
10	3	Less Than Lethal	In Policy

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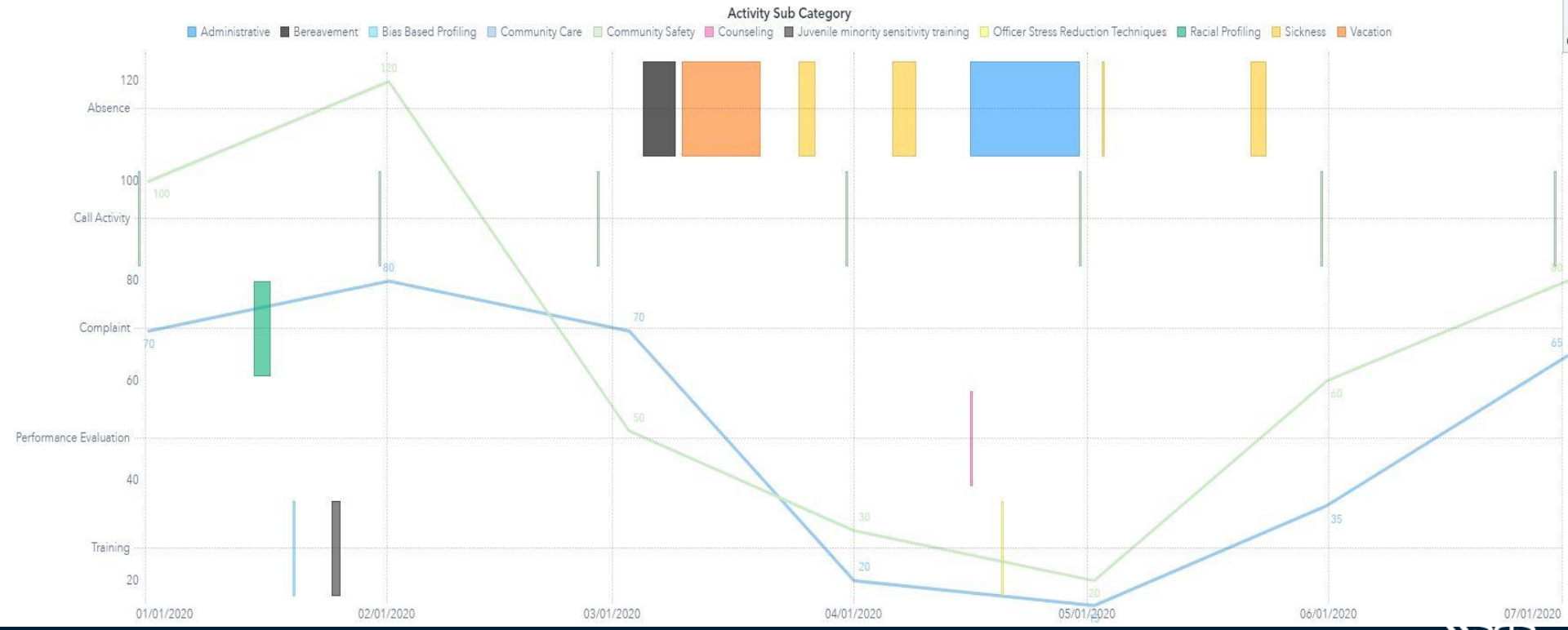
12/31/2019 to 07/30/2020

12/31/2019

01/18/2021

Activities for Officer Smith Overlayed with Call Count Timeline



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Project Kaleidoscope

Misdemeanor Justice Data Analysis

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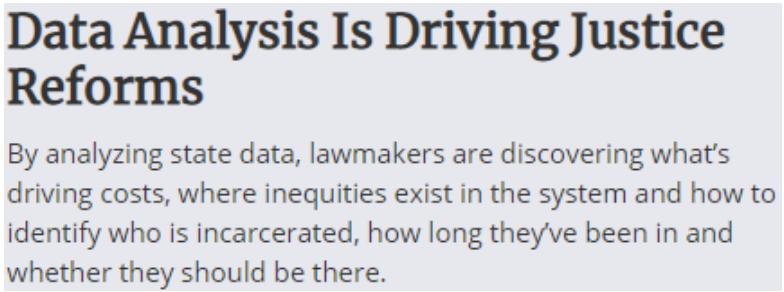
What can only be learned by merging data?

POLICE ARREST, SHERIFF JAIL, COURT DISPOSITION

- Geographic variables of the incident and/or arrest location
- How did the call for service get generated and for what reason
- What incident level characteristics influence court dispositions, such as domestic, gang and shooting variables?
- Are there socio-economic differences in jail days?
- Do social services programs decrease recidivism?

SAS Data For Good Proof of Concept

- Project started in 2019 with philanthropic support from SAS
- Primary goal was to determine whether police arrest data, sheriff jail data and court disposition data could be merged and visualized through interactive dashboards
- Secondary goal is to automate the data collection processes, similar to what SAS already does with GDAC (CJLEADS) project



Data Analysis Is Driving Justice Reforms

By analyzing state data, lawmakers are discovering what's driving costs, where inequities exist in the system and how to identify who is incarcerated, how long they've been in and whether they should be there.

Explanations – Multiple Arrests

What are the characteristics of Rearrest?

Arrested Mulitple Times | Arrested Once

Rearrest has a 68.33% chance (7.6K of 11K) of being Arrested Mulitple Times. It's the most common Rearrest value.

What factors are most related to Rearrest?

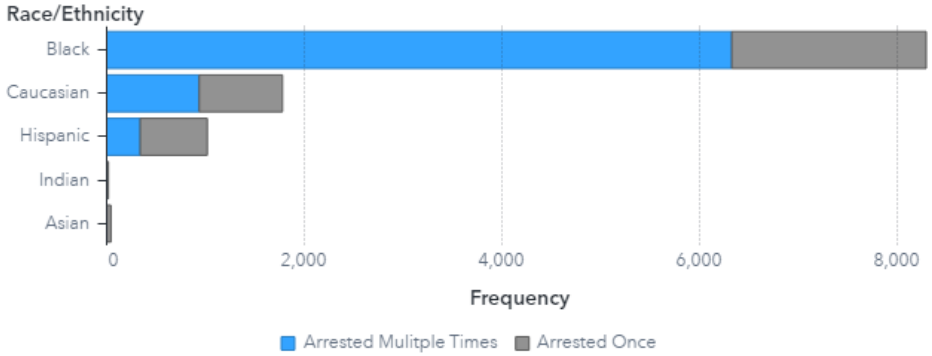
What are the groups based on Race/Ethnicity by the chance of Rearrest being Arrested Mulitple Times?

< High Low >

76.29% If Race/Ethnicity is Black, then Rearrest has a 76.29% chance (6.3K out of 8.3K cases) of being Arrested Mulitple Times.

60.31% If Race/Ethnicity is Caucasian or Indian, Age Group on First Arrest is Juvenile or 21 - 24, then Rearrest has a 60.31% chance (193 out of 320 cases) of being Arrested Mulitple Times.

What is the relationship between Rearrest and Race/Ethnicity?



When Race/Ethnicity is Black, the total count of Arrested Mulitple Times is a high value; when Race/Ethnicity is Caucasian, Hispanic, Asian or Indian, the total count of Arrested Mulitple Times is a low value. The most common Race/Ethnicity value is Black.

North Carolina

Wake County

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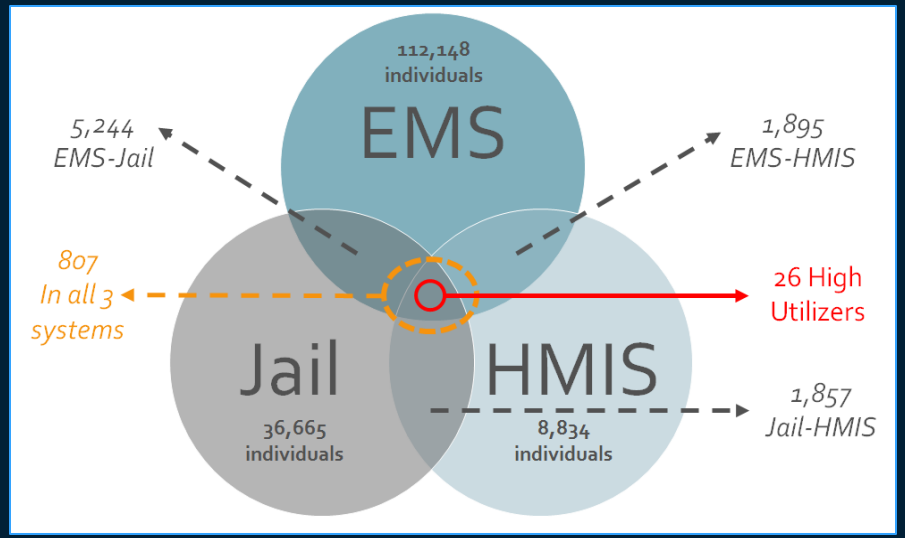
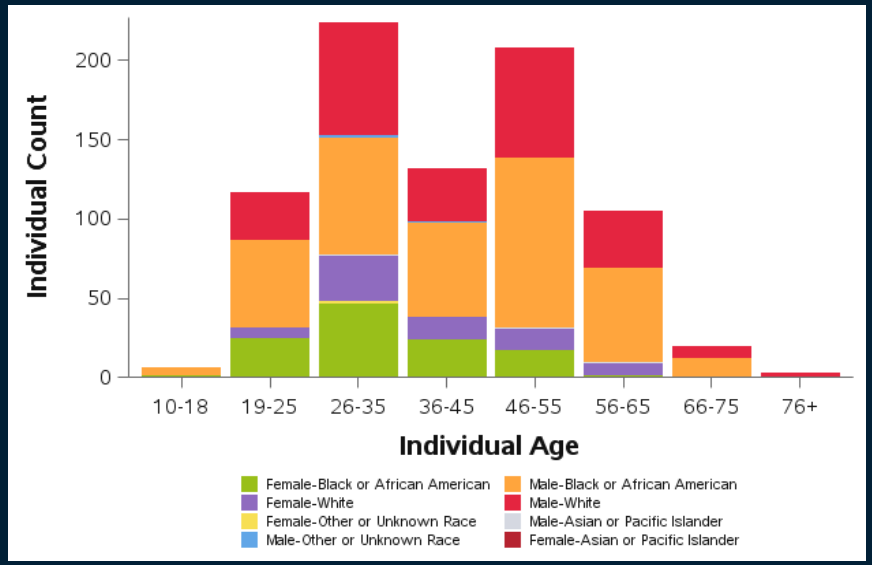
Intersection of Jail, EMS, and Homelessness



Analysis of these **807 individuals** shows that this group is **26 and 55 years old** (70%) and is **predominately male** (75%). **Black or African American men** are disproportionally represented (46%) in this population.



807 individuals were identified with at ***least one incident*** in all three systems. **26** of those individuals were classified as **High Utilizers**

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State of New Jersey OAG - Use of Force

Department of Law Enforcement and Public Safety (DLPS)

Office of Law Enforcement Professional Standards (OLEPS)

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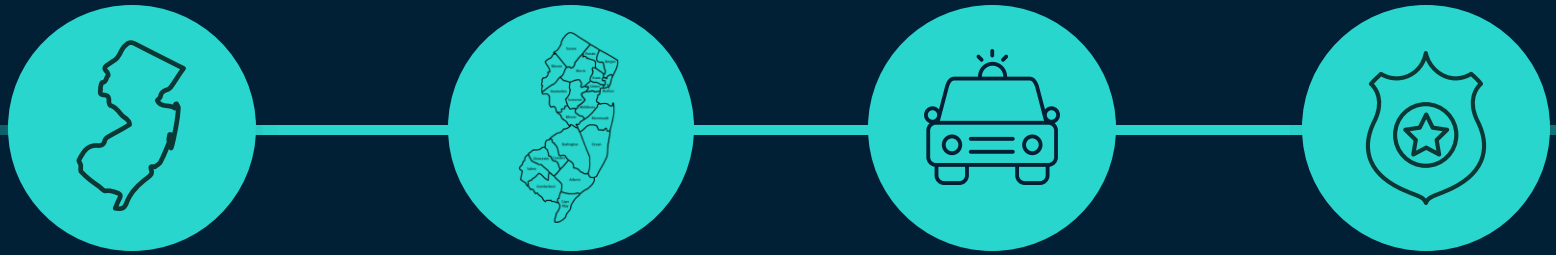
Interactive Public Facing Use of Force Dashboard



Four Distinct Views
Scheduled Go Live 3/31/2021

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County | Agency Name | Enter Officer Name...

Introduction | Overall Report Data | Type of Force-Interactions Data | Subject Data | Injury Data | Use of Force Report Details

Total Number of Reports

5,517

Number of Incidents

3,013

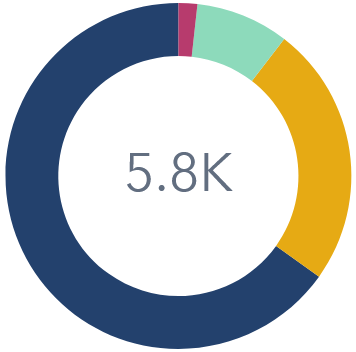
Average Number of Reports per Incident

1.83

Number of Officers Reported

4,014

Contact Origin



Contact Origin

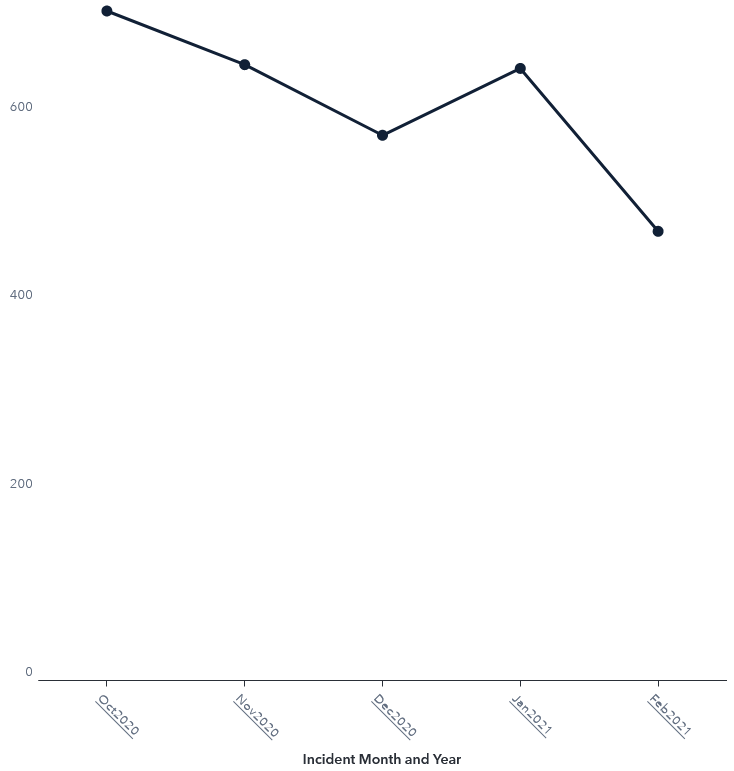
Officer Dispatched | Officer Initiated | Citizen Initiated | Pre-Planned Contact

Reports by Agency | Reports by Officer

County	Agency Name	Number of Reports ▾	Percent who Used Force
Essex	Newark PD	309	17.8%
Hudson	Jersey City PD	218	15.2%
Other	New Jersey Transit Police	173	32.7%
NJSP	NJ State Police	115	2.7%
Camden	Camden PD	110	20.5%
Mercer	Trenton PD	105	21.2%
Passaic	Paterson PD	102	12.7%
Cumberland	Vineland PD	101	50.0%
Bergen	Bergen Co Sheriffs Dept	81	10.4%
Hudson	Bayonne PD	77	23.9%
Mercer	Hamilton Twp PD	74	89.3%
Middlesex	Perth Amboy PD	71	36.9%
Burlington	Willingboro PD	70	52.4%

Incidents Over Time | Incident Type | Location Type

Trend in Number of Incidents



Click here for key data notes about report data

County | Agency Name | Enter Officer Name...

Introduction | Overall Report Data | Type of Force-Interactions Data | Subject Data | Injury Data | Use of Force Report Details

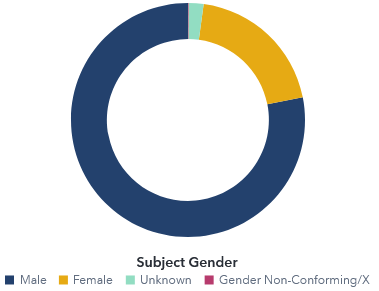
Select one or more race/ethnicity categories to filter the data on this page

- [ ] Asian
- [ ] Black
- [ ] Hispanic
- [ ] White
- [ ] Other
- [ ] Two or More
- [ ] Not Provided

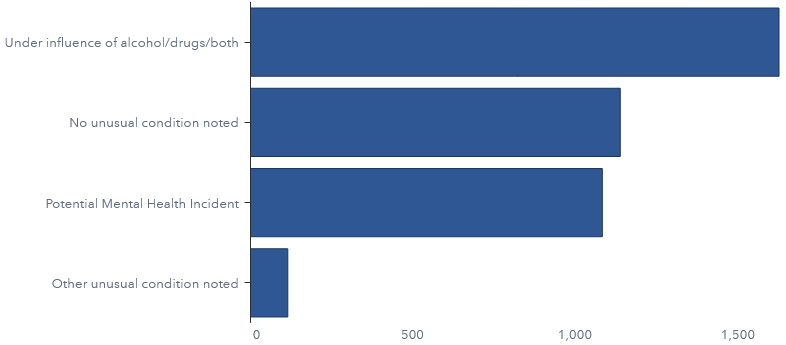
Total Number of Reports	Total Number of Incidents	Total Number of Subjects
5,499	2,995	3,680

Subject Demographics

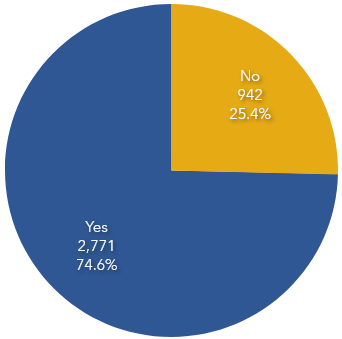
Gender | Age Groups | Race/Ethnicity



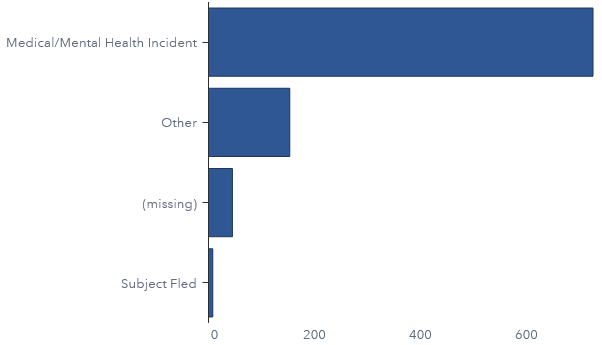
Perceived Condition of Subject



Subjects by Arrest Status

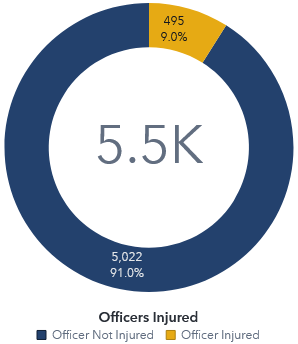


Reason Subject Not Arrested

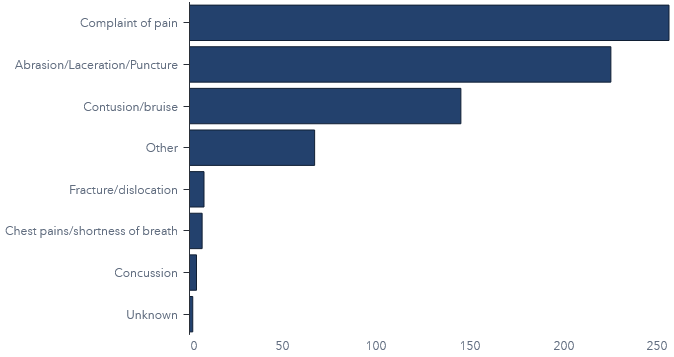


Note: The data shown in this page do not include animals. The metrics are shown for people only.
Click here for key data notes about subject data

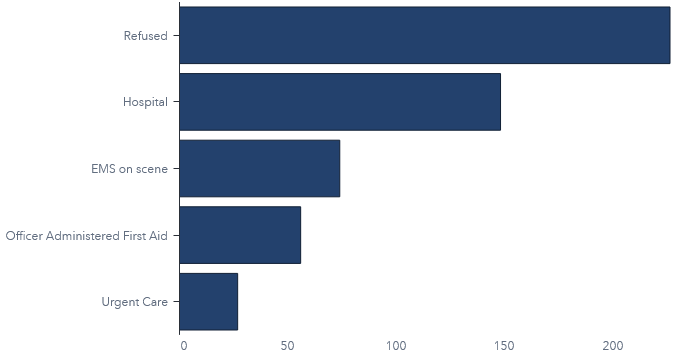
Officers Injured



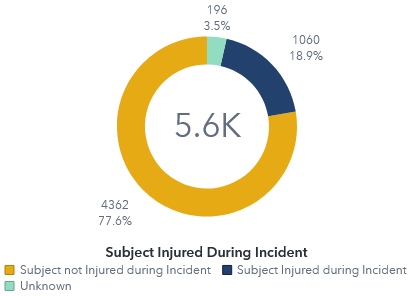
Number of Officers by Injury Type



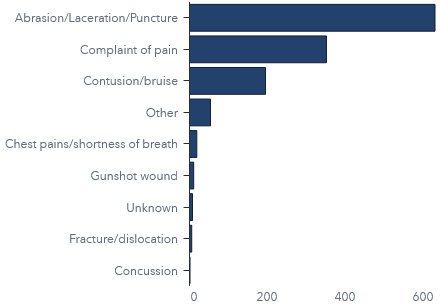
Number of Officers by Medical Treatment Status



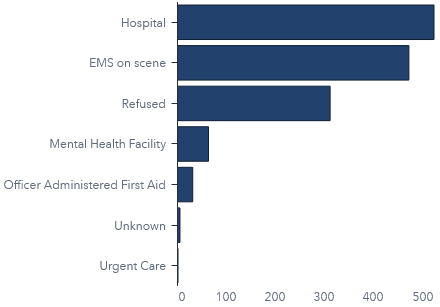
Subjects Injured



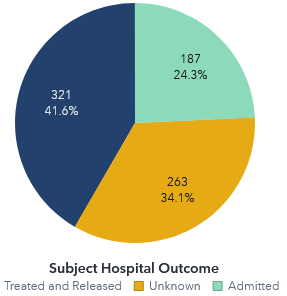
Number of Subjects by Injury Type



Number of Subjects by Medical Treatment Status



Hospital Treatment Outcomes for Subjects



Click here for key data notes about injury data

The Center for NYC Neighborhoods

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The Center for NYC Neighborhoods

- The Center's Mission:
  - The Center is a non-profit organization committed to promoting and preserving affordable homeownership for New Yorkers.

- What sparked this project?
  - Between 2005 and 2017, the Borough of Queens lost 22,700 black homeowner households.
  - The Center launched the Black Homeownership Project to help combat the decline of Black homeownership in NYC.

- How did SAS get involved?
  - Citi Bank account team facilitated the connection between SAS Social Innovation team and The Center.

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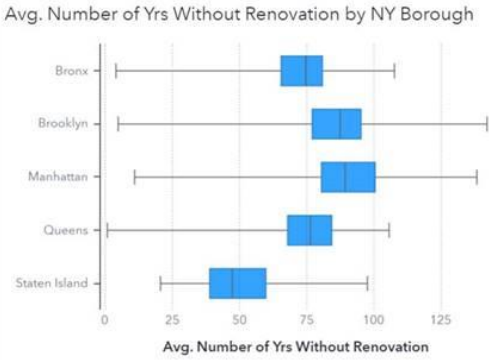
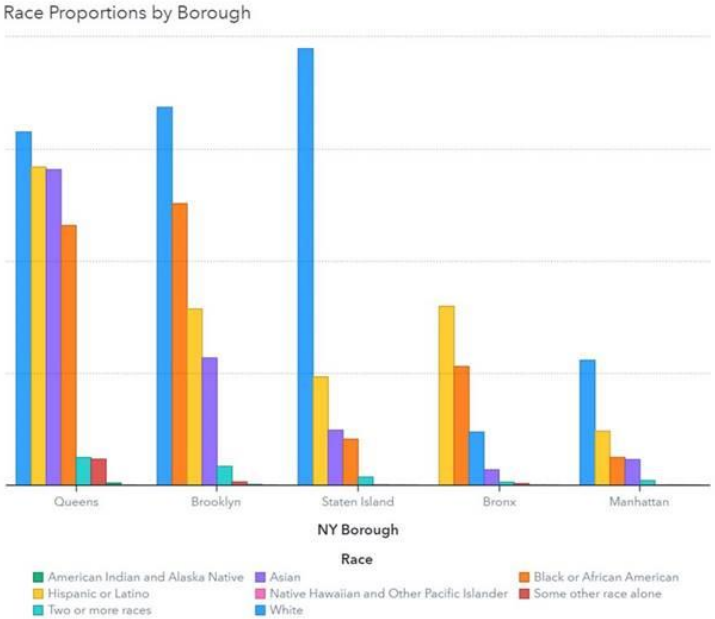
Topic 1: Condition and Value of Homes

Findings

- Home values are lower for neighborhoods that have a higher proportion of minority homeowners (Black and Hispanic), even after controlling for age despite there not being any differences in age of the homes and square footage
- Reports of home maintenance violations for 2 or more home maintenance deficiencies tend to be higher in minority owner occupied 1-3 family housing units.
- Home Condition (sound vs. deteriorating vs. dilapidated) showed no significant differences by race.

NY Borough	Avg. Unit Value ▾	Avg. Unit Area
Manhattan	$146,406.20	1,231
Brooklyn	$39,132.75	1,110
Queens	$27,705.04	1,206
Staten Island	$22,123.88	1,388
Bronx	$20,342.31	1,109





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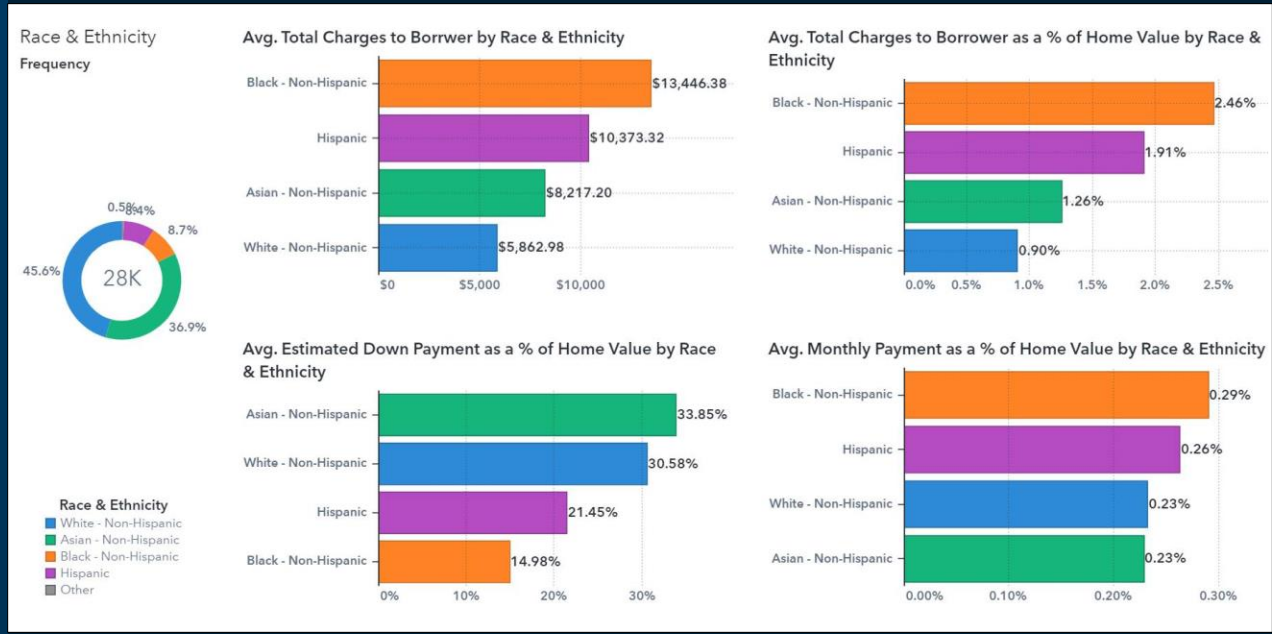
Topic 2: Closing Costs

Findings

The total cost of acquiring home purchase loans (both Conventional and FHA) is, on average, **higher for Black and Hispanic borrowers** than for other races in NYC, even when controlling for differences in down payment and home value.



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Project Outcome

How The Center used the findings

- Used findings to help shape 5 pilot projects to strengthen Black homeownership in NYC
  - Down Payment Assistance Navigator
  - Matched Savings Program
  - Small Landlord Services
  - “Generation to Generation” Estate Planning
  - Tenant Opportunity to Purchase Assistance

- Used findings to launch an effort to create their own underwriting system

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The Center for NYC Neighborhoods

SAS help the Center by integrating data from multiple data sets and worked in collaboration with the service to develop and apply SAS analytical models that produce insights that assist in the development and implementation of targeted programs to help increase Black homeownership and address key challenges

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Questions

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